

Abstract

The present invention relates to a method for determining a friction coefficient value (F_{μ}) which represents the coefficient of friction present between the underlying surface and a vehicle tire. For this purpose, a wheel slip value (λ_{ij}) is determined for at least one vehicle wheel, said value (λ_{ij}) describing the wheel slip present at this vehicle wheel. The friction coefficient value (F_{μ}) is determined as a function of this wheel slip value (λ_{ij}). For this purpose, during a predefined operating state of the vehicle wheel slip values (λ_{ij}) are determined at various times, in particular successive times. The frequency distribution of values is determined for these wheel slip values (λ_{ij}) or for axle-related slip values (λ_{VA} and λ_{HA}) which are determined as a function of these wheel slip values (λ_{ij}). The friction coefficient value (F_{μ}) is determined by evaluating this frequency distribution of values.

Figure 4